hill, and sketched in the details whilst actually looking at them. With regard to the names, I obtained them from the Wakedi through Kakunguru, who himself wrote them all down. I then made the Wakedi repeat them two or three times.

The name of the lake should be Choga, not Kioga; the Wakedi, Waganda, and Wasoga all call it Choga. The names in Usoga I obtained through a servant of mine, who came from that country. As to the parts shown in dotted lines, Kakunguru, who is a very intelligent man, informed me that the Niriagite channel goes six hours north from the neighbourhood of Msara, and joins Lake Kwania; this information came from the Wakedi, who also said the Nirangite was marshy in parts. Lake Kwania Kakunguru had himself seen. He said it was four to six hours' march from the north of Lake Choga, about 2 miles wide, and joined the Nile near Mruli to the south of the Marusi or Mahorsi hills. He drew a sketch of it and Lake Choga on the ground. I may mention that, before seeing it, I put in Siria bay from his description within three-quarters of a mile of the position finally fixed. The Gogonis channel, Mpologoma, were put in from the description of the Wasoga at Ngo. They pointed out the direction and named the number of days' march; I do not regard this as so reliable as Kakunguru's information. The road through Usoga is very narrow and winding; six or eight compass bearings had to be taken to a mile. The work was done with a small pocket-compass, checked, whenever possible, by long bearings taken with the big compass. On reaching Lubwa's, the latitude was correct; in longitude I was 2 miles too far to the east. A correction of a mile was made in the distance between Kibure and Namlimoka island, which was, I think, somewhat great, and the remaining mile was corrected between Ngo and Lubwa's. As the position of Lubwa's with reference to Kampala has not been absolutely fixed, it is doubtful whether these corrections should have been made. No astronomical instruments were available for my use, and I was unable to take observations.

SOME NEW BOOKS ON AFRICA.

By EDWARD HEAWOOD, M.A.

It is impossible even briefly to notice all of the many books on Africa called forth by the growing interest in that continent, and a selection must therefore be made of those most likely to possess permanent value as additions to our geographical knowledge.

First in point of date since the last batch of African books was noticed in our pages, comes Dr. Freeman's work * on the countries lying

* 'Travels and Life in Ashanti and Jaman.' By R. Austin Freeman. London: Constable. 1898.

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behind the Gold Coast, in which the author describes a journey to Bontuku made so far back as 1888, and the subject of a paper in our 'Supplementary Papers' (vol. iv.). But while, of course, presenting few novelties from the point of view of mere topography, it gives an unusually complete picture of the wider relations of the country and its inhabitants, all the more valuable by reason of the extreme scantiness of the literature of the Gold Coast back countries, and as supplying a record of the natives when little touched by outside influence. The author's lengthened residence in the colony enables him to speak with full knowledge, and he has made good use of his opportunities of observation.

In his account of his journey, Dr. Freeman carefully notes the various types of country passed through, and in his map distinguishes the areas occupied by each, defining, in addition to the main gradations from dense forest through orchard-like country (such is his term for the landscape often described as park-like) to treeless steppe, various special forms along the coast-strip west of the Volta. His remarks on the dense forest are interesting if somewhat speculative, and if accepted would tend to modify our ideas on the subject. Especially characteristic of these forests are the silk-cotton trees (*Bombaces*), which, unlike our deeply rooted oaks, etc., appear to stand on a wide-spreading, shallow base. After suggesting as a possible reason the scarcity of earthworms, which, if present, would help to bury the roots by their castings, he goes back for the primary cause to the characters of soil and climate observable in the forest. It is somewhat surprising to learn that this is marked, in contrast to the more open country, by an absence of surface soil, which Dr. Freeman supposes carried away by the excessive rainfall. This can hardly apply to tropical forests generally, from which the Ashanti forest also seems to differ by the thorny nature of the undergrowth. Its area appears coextensive with that of a red ferruginous sandstone formation. In the concluding chapters, the author treats of the dress and ornaments of the natives, the history of Ashanti and its relations to Great Britain, malaria, and commerce. He deplores the attempt to make the natives adopt European dress, which converts them from Africans to "niggers." He considers that the breaking up of the Ashanti power has had a bad effect on commerce by stopping the native caravan traffic with the far east and north, which alone could create a demand for European products. A great desideratum is the improvement of water-communications, especially on the Volta. With regard to malaria, he looks forward to beneficial results from the modern study of its nature and causes, but considers that at present the disease is increasing both in prevalence and malignity.

As dealing also with West Africa, Major Mockler-Ferryman's book *

* The Imperial Library: 'Imperial Africa.' By Major A. F. Mockler-Ferryman. Vol. i., 'British West Africa.' London: The Imperial Press. 1898.

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may be next referred to. It forms the first of a popular series, which should prove useful in bringing before the public the principal facts concerning the British empire abroad, and contains a mass of information brought together with much care on the history, peoples, etc., of the British West African possessions. The account of their exploration —so far, at least, as accomplished by British travellers—is very complete. A want of clearness is occasionally noticeable, which may give rise to misconception. Thus the Portuguese voyages on the West Coast are too closely connected with the search for Prester John's empire, while the murders of Dr. Vogel and his attendant Macguire are mentioned in connection with their journey to Yakoba, nothing being said of Vogel's subsequent visit to Wadai. The English word "guinea" is explained as derived from the Guinea coast, but nothing is said as to how the coast itself got its name. There is some confusion of ideas relating to the Berlin Conference of 1884–85, which is supposed to have made definite regulations regarding "spheres of influence," of which the idea even is only vaguely hinted at in the "General Act" of the conference. A confusion is shown between the decisions of this body and subsequent negotiations between individual powers, and it is even stated that "broad lines of demarcation were laid down, confining each European power to certain districts;" that "the coast possessions were apportioned a given amount of background, or, as it was termed, 'Hinterland,'" and so on. In the concluding chapter the author makes some judicious remarks on the problems of the future, of which he entertains sanguine views. The maps are not quite up to date, old plates having (as is too often the case in this country) been utilized.* Thus, for the Sierra Leone boundary, the results of the latest survey are not shown, and the source of the Niger is over half a degree out of its true position, while Abyssinia is still shown as an Italian protectorate.

Of the various works treating of Egypt and neighbouring territories, few can be expected to add much to our geographical knowledge. We can only speak of that of Mr. Silva White, whose plucky attempt to reach the forbidden oasis of Jarabub last summer is well known. Mr. White has written an attractive narrative of the journey,† enlivened by a good deal of quiet humour. Although he calls himself an amateur, in search rather of impressions than results, he tells enough to show that a fair share of the hardships of travel fell to his lot during the passage of the Libyan desert, with its long waterless stages, whitened with the bones of camels and exposed to the stifling *Khamsin* winds. His power of imagination enables him to give a vivid picture of the desert, the spell of which he has felt in its fulness. Although unsuccessful in his

* The rainfall map first appeared twenty years ago!

† 'From Sphinx to Oracle.' By Arthur Silva White. London: Hurst & Blackett. 1899

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ambition to reach the stronghold of Senussiism, he was able to throw some light on its recent developments, and his summary of our knowledge of the subject will be of much use to inquirers. Apart from the fierce fanaticism of this the most powerful sect in Islam, perhaps the most noteworthy fact is the doctrine of emigration from infidel countries, which must have important results in attracting a population to the Sahara. New routes are being opened up, and oases created along these highways of commerce, and we are told that any Mussulman may travel without scrip or purse across the whole breadth of the Sahara from Wadai to Benghazi. The headquarters of the sect is now at Kufra, Jarabub serving merely as a sort of university for its adherents.

The unusually friendly relations which Mr. White was able to maintain with the people of Siwa gave him special facilities for observation, and his description of the place shows what a mine of interesting material awaits further research. The town is described as "one solid though friable rock, sculptured into dwellings, past and through which streets, lanes, rough causeways, flights of steps, tunnels, and galleries lead from point to point, laterally, vertically, spirally." Although Egyptian territory—the reputed frontier lies half a day's march to the west—Siwa is as much out of the world as the most remote districts of Central Africa, and the few Egyptian officials are exiles in effect if not in fact. Mr. White's photographs give an excellent idea of the outward appearance of the place.

As dealing with a somewhat kindred subject, the English translation of Captain Bruun's work,* originally published four years ago, may here be mentioned. It gives the account of a journey made among the Berber tribes of the Matmata mountains and neighbouring regions of Southern Tunisia, respecting whom any addition to our knowledge is welcome. Unlike the Senussi sect, these Berbers are the least fanatical of Moslems, and Captain Bruun met with a cordial reception among them. He gives a useful chapter describing the various tribes of Tunisia.

The volume† in which Lieut. Werther publishes the results of the Irangi expedition of 1896–97, is one of those records of solid scientific work which so often appear in Germany. The actual description of the journey is wisely kept within very moderate limits, and the bulk of the volume is taken up with memoirs by experts on the scientific observations and collections made by the leader and his companion. Thanks to the liberal way in which the expedition was equipped, these are unusually valuable. Lieut. Werther's clear sketch of the physical geography of the countries visited had previously appeared

* 'The Cave-dwellers of Southern Tunisia.' London & Calcutta: Thacker. 1898.

† 'Die mittleren Hochländer des nördlichen Deutsch-Ost-Afrika.' Von C. Waldemar Werther. Berlin: Paetel. 1898.

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in substance in *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, together with the map, and has already been noticed in the *Journal* (vol. xii. p. 189). Full details are given as to the methods employed for the astronomical, barometrical, and other observations, and the degree of confidence to be placed on the results. Lieut. Werther kept throughout a meteorological journal, which gives both barometrical and temperature readings with great regularity, and occasionally the vapour pressure and relative humidity. Unusually high maxima of temperature have been omitted as possibly due to effects of radiation. The relative humidity (in the rainy season) is never recorded as below 86 per cent. The geological observations—the work of Herr von Tippelskirch—are of special value. Some hundreds of specimens were brought back, consisting mainly of archæan schists and granites, sedimentary and eruptive rocks being proportionately scarce. Herr von Tippelskirch thinks, however, that the outbursts of Mount Gurue must have been very considerable and of no very remote date. The zoological collections are also reported on, and Prof. Luschan gives a useful *résumé* of our knowledge of the native tribes.

Another German work lately received is Dr. C. Keller's account of the East African Islands,* forming the second volume of the 'Bibliothek der Länderkunde.' It deals with Madagascar and the groups in the Southern Indian ocean, including even Kerguelen's Land, the Crozets, etc., but not Zanzibar or other islands near the coast. It is not solely a compilation, although all the best authors have been consulted, for the author has visited most of the islands, and thus writes from personal knowledge. Madagascar, of course, occupies the largest space, a clear description being given of its natural features under various aspects, as well as of the history of exploration and attempts at colonization. Dr. Keller lays stress on the long isolation which has resulted in the present peculiar forms of life, holding, unlike Keane, that the ancient Indo-African continent dates back entirely to pre-Tertiary times. With regard to the inhabitants, too much stress must not be laid on linguistic facts, for only the Hovas are really of Malay affinities. The book is well illustrated and provided with maps, and forms a useful summary of our knowledge respecting the East African Islands.

The publication of a life of Emin Pasha,† after the voluminous literature which appeared in connection with the Relief Expedition, may appear to some uncalled for; but it must be remembered that the events which came before the public at that time formed a very small part of the whole life and work of the Pasha in Africa, and that no just verdict on his achievements could be given from the fragmentary

* 'Die Ostafrikanischen Inseln.' Von Prof. Dr. C. Keller. Berlin: Schall & Grund. 1898.

† 'Emin Pasha: his Life and Work.' By Georg Schweitzer, with Introduction by R. W. Felkin. London: Constable. 1898.

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accounts previously published. Whatever opinion may be held of Emin's powers of administration, there can be no doubt that on the field of scientific work he stands in the very first rank of African explorers. With the exception of the volume published in 1888, no systematic record existed of the years of labour devoted to the task he had made his own, so that an impartial and authoritative history of his life, such as Herr Schweitzer has written, was distinctly needed. On many points it sheds new light, for the author has had access to the whole of Emin's diaries, and to correspondence not hitherto made public. Although by no means blind to Emin's faults, Herr Schweitzer occasionally shows a national bias, which arises in great part from misconception. Dr. Felkin's introduction to the English edition, and the letters of Emin there printed, fully exonerate his sympathizers in this country from the imputation of interested motives, and show how completely at one time Emin looked to Great Britain for support, even by political action. The closing acts of his life can only be explained, Dr. Felkin thinks, by the extraordinary and unexpected influence sometimes exercised by nationality.

The latest contribution* to our knowledge of the countries bordering on Emin's old province to the west is supplied by Captain Guy Burrows, an English officer in the service of the Congo State, who played an important part in the pacification of the Upper Welle region in 1894–97, and has since been promoted to the post of commissioner of the Aruwimi districts. Very little has hitherto been published with regard to the many Belgian expeditions into remote corners of the State, so that any new information is to be welcomed. With Captain Burrows's narrative are interspersed voluminous notes on the natives of the Upper Welle, of whom he seems to have made a special study. The title of the book is somewhat of a misnomer, as the author touched only the northern fringe of the pygmy habitat, and his chief dealings were with the Azande tribes, with whom the State was then at war. His notes on these are perhaps the most valuable part of the book, considering the importance which has been attached to them as helpers in the regeneration of this and adjoining parts of Africa. He was struck by their total difference from the Negroes, and says that but for their colour many of them might be taken for European Jews. It is perhaps to be regretted that collision with the white man has prevented the formation of a powerful Azande empire, which their previous victorious advance seemed to render possible. A chapter is devoted to the subject of cannibalism, which the author says is certainly not due now to the pressure of hunger, nor to the idea that courage may be acquired by the practice. The book suffers from the want of a map and index, the spelling of names is far from systematic, and the illustrations have often

* 'The Land of the Pigmies.' London: C. A. Pearson. 1898.

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no immediate reference to the text. Though sometimes very indistinct, they have at least the advantage of being trustworthy. Mr. Stanley's introduction is largely a defence of Belgian policy on the Congo.

The doings of the French to the north of the Congo State have likewise been the subject of few publications, so that M. Castellani's book,* describing the early stages of the Marchand Mission, to which he was attached, may be of some service at the present time, though written in a popular style and laying no claim to scientific value. Another recent publication with an indirect bearing on French colonial undertakings is M. Schirmer's translation of Von Bary's journal,† kept during his journey to Air in 1876–77, since which no European has visited that country. As the journal had already been published in German, the value of the new edition lies principally—apart from the attention called by it to a traveller whose work is not widely known—in the translator's notes and geographical index, and the appendix, in which he has brought together the meteorological data scattered throughout the journal.

A useful collection of documents relating to the partition of Africa, compiled by Captain Van Orthoy, has been lately issued in Brussels.‡ Its plan coincides in the main with that of Hertslet's 'Map of Africa by Treaty,' but its bulk has been lessened by the omission of all agreements regarding cessions of territory in the past which have fully taken effect. All documents, however, are included which are still in force as fixing international boundaries. The arrangement is chronological, but a classified table gives the reference to the documents under the head of the powers interested. A useful feature is the retention of the original language or languages of all the documents, while the collection includes some important treaties signed since the publication of Hertslet's work, such as the latest with Abyssinia. Other important documents not given in the latter are the Sultan's firmans of 1841 and 1865 relative to the Eastern Sudan, and the declaration of neutrality of the Congo State signed at Brussels in 1894, which contains a full statement of the then-existing boundaries. No information is given respecting the limits as laid down in 1885, which may still be of importance as regards the frontier north of Tanganyika. The map has been carefully compiled, and contains no error of importance.§

* 'Vers le Nil Français.' Paris: Flammarion. [1898.]

† 'Le Dernier Rapport d'un European sur Ghat et Les Touareg de l'Air.' Paris: Fischbacher. 1898.

‡ 'Conventions Internationales définissant les Limites Actuelles des Possessions, etc., in Afrique.' Brussels: Soc. Belge de Librairie. 1898.

§ The following minor inaccuracies occur: The whole western shore of Lake Albert is coloured as if leased to the Congo State, whereas the leased portion ends immediately south of Mahagi. The territory actually dominated by Abyssinia is not shown as extending far enough to the south-east, and there is no indication that the territory west of the upper Zambezi is still unapportioned between Portugal and Great Britain. The British Central Africa Protectorate is also wrongly shown as extending west to Lakes Mweru and Bangweolo.

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One or two quite recent works must be added to our list. The first of these is Sir Harry Johnston's manual on the colonization of Africa.* The title hardly perhaps explains the true scope of the volume, which is not confined to colonization in the strict sense of the word, but really embraces the whole history of intercourse of foreign nations with Africa from the earliest historical periods, while the question of the possibility of European colonization in that continent is very briefly touched upon, as is but proper considering the historical standpoint adopted. Sir Harry Johnston's writings are always original and suggestive, and he has succeeded in making the present work much more than a dry record of facts. After an opening chapter on the early history of Africa down to the close of the Mohammedan invasion, he takes up separately the history of the various European nations in Africa, with chapters on the slave-trade, missions, and exploration. This method of treatment involves a certain lack of historic continuity, by which the wider aspects of the subject are somewhat obscured, but this was perhaps unavoidable. The remarks in the opening chapter on the racial history of Africa are interesting, though decidedly speculative. The author considers the Negroes, Hamites, and Semites as offshoots from one stock, the divergence probably taking place in Arabia. He endeavours to sketch the distribution of races about 3000 years ago, at which comparatively recent date he thinks the Negroes had not pushed far beyond the Equator, the Bantu dispersion from a home on the Nile-Congo watershed being held to be more recent. In telling the story of European enterprise, he shows a wide knowledge of the facts, and gives much interesting information not generally accessible, especially with regard to the earlier periods. The chapter on exploration is perhaps the best account for its length which has appeared, though containing one or two slips.† The concluding remarks on the probable future of the continent are deserving of attention. The author considers the parts suitable for colonization by Europeans to be practically limited to extra-tropical Africa, which, however, offers room for a great influx of population. He looks forward to a large overflow from India into the more sparsely peopled tracts of East Africa; to a less rigorous observance of Mohammedanism on the part of its adherents; and to a gradual identification of the Negroes with their respective European rulers.

Readers of Miss Kingsley's former volume on West Africa will have learnt to expect from her pen nothing of the commonplace, and her

* Cambridge Historical Series: 'The Colonization of Africa.' By Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B. Cambridge University Press. 1899.

† We are told, *e.g.*, that Matteucci and Massari were the first to cross Africa from east to west; also that Révoil followed the brothers James in the exploration of Somaliland, and that Uechtritz and Passarge were explorers of the region between the Cameroons and the Benue watershed.

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new work * on the same subject fully sustains the reputation of its predecessor in this respect. Freshness, force, and originality are its undoubted characteristics, and whatever may be the verdict respecting the views put forward, it is bound to rivet the attention of the reader from beginning to end, and provide both entertainment and instruction. The authoress has put down her ideas in the language that came first to hand, and for this very reason succeeds in driving home her points in a way that no nice choice of expression could effect. Needless to say, she has very decided opinions of her own, but they are often too much the result of personal bias and disinclination to see things in a commonplace light to be entirely convincing. Her predilections for the West African traders (with whom she is proud to identify herself), for the Negroes in their unsophisticated state, for the country itself, and in a lesser degree for French colonial methods,† make her, in particular, somewhat blind to the less favourable side of the picture. The book deals with a variety of topics, from the animal pests which everywhere make their presence felt, to the native laws of property and religious systems, and brings home to the reader in a forcible way the characteristics of the West African coast, not, however, untinged with a certain romantic halo. The subject most fully treated is the fetish question, which received less attention than it deserved in the former work, and on which new light may be thrown, Miss Kingsley thinks, by the recognition of at least four distinct forms or "schools" of fetish. In an interesting chapter devoted to early trade, the "silent trade" mentioned by the old writers is discussed, and accounted for—in West Africa—by the influence of fetish.‡

The section of the book with the most practical bearing at the present time is that which deals with the trade and government of British West Africa. Miss Kingsley speaks in the highest terms of the value of West African trade to the British Empire, holding that such tropical countries stand in the front rank (before India and China even) among future markets for manufactured goods. She is an uncompromising opponent of the Crown Colony system, on which she lays all the blame for the little progress yet made in the development of West Africa. She puts forward a detailed scheme for the replace-

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* 'West African Studies.' By Mary H. Kingsley. London: Macmillan. 1899.

† It is curious to notice that where Miss Kingsley saw so much to excite her admiration, a French traveller, M. Foa, found cause for regret in the state of stagnation observed.

‡ Many other accounts of dumb trading might have been added to Miss Kingsley's list, *e.g.* of the older writers, those of Pliny, Cosmas Indicopleustes, the Periplus of the Erythræan sea, Ibn Batuta, and John de Marignolli. The earliest intercourse of the Russians with the Chukches is said to have been carried on in this fashion, while in modern times the Poliars of the Pulney hills are said to adopt the practice. The modern form seen by Miss Kingsley in West Africa is also mentioned by Mr. Millson (*Proc. R.G.S.*, n.s. xiii. 582).

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ment of the present system, which certainly merits careful attention, although no doubt open to certain objections. A valuable addition to the book is formed by two appendices by traders long resident in West Africa, who have been prevailed upon to impart to the world some of the stores of information so rarely made available in such cases.

Mr. Bindloss's recent account of the Niger delta * will be read with much interest in connection with the work last spoken of, and is particularly useful as placing before the public many of the same facts in a somewhat different light. The author was attracted to West Africa by the desire to gain for himself some accurate knowledge of that region, the truth respecting which is so difficult to arrive at. The date of the journey is not mentioned, but internal evidence shows that it was anterior to the Benin massacre. Mr. Bindloss possesses considerable descriptive powers, and presents a series of unusually vivid pictures of nature in the Niger swamps, and particularly of the life of European traders, officials, and missionaries in that fever-stricken region; supplementing his own observations by many anecdotes and narratives connected with its history. His descriptions of the calm but strong flow of the delta streams, of the rapid obliteration of man's work by the vigorous force of nature, and of the toilsome building up of solid ground as the foundation for new stations, deserve special mention. Amid many harrowing stories of disease and death, as well as of human cruelty and superstition, there are also brighter pictures of heroic fortitude and devotion to duty. To the question, "Is it all worth while?" the author gives an unhesitating "Yes," laying stress on the advantages accruing to the home population from the trade of the region, while not the least gain is the drastic training which alone can maintain the vigour of a nation.

A very brief notice must suffice for the remaining books on our list. Mr. H. C. Thomson gives † a thoughtful discussion of the South African problem, as regards the new territories of Rhodesia, from the standpoint of a champion of the native races and an enemy of monopoly and speculation. He has many severe things to say of Mr. Rhodes, but, though a vigorous critic of our policy towards the Transvaal, he allows that the abuses in its government have much to answer for. The irrigation question in German South-West Africa is very thoroughly dealt with in a work by Herr Rehbock,‡ an engineer who visited the country on behalf of a syndicate, and who also sketches briefly the physical geography of the territory, and discusses its agricultural capabilities and possibilities of development. He advises—besides such steps as the improvement of means of communication—the

* 'In the Niger country.' By Harold Bindloss. Edinburgh and London: Blackwood. 1898.

† 'Rhodesia and its Government.' London: Smith & Elder. 1898.

‡ 'Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika.' Berlin: Dietrich Reimer. 1898.

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establishment of agricultural colonies, and selects as the most suitable spot for a first experiment the neighbourhood of Hatsamas, south-east of Windhoek. The book is well provided with maps and diagrams, as well as with excellent photographic illustrations, and is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the country. German East Africa, again, is the subject of a work by Dr. F. Wohltmann,* who gives the results of his examination, as an expert, of the agricultural resources of that territory. His account is decidedly encouraging, and, with the illustrations which accompany it, gives an impression of progress and order which speaks highly for the persevering labours of German pioneers in that field. In spite of the large outlay which has been necessary to secure these results, the author considers that the benefits to the nation are such as fully to repay it. The work should be useful as a guide to those interested in similar undertakings in other parts of tropical Africa. Lastly, M. Wauters, than whom no one could have been better qualified for the task, gives a succinct account† of the Congo Free State, detailing the history of its foundation and development, and sketching the outlines of its geography, ethnology, and economic resources. The book will be of much value for purposes of reference, as it brings into convenient compass a mass of information elsewhere widely scattered.

WADDELL'S 'AMONG THE HIMALAYAS'—REVIEW.

By Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E.

Amongst the native states of the Himalaya, the little state of Sikhim is unrivalled for the magnificence of its scenery; and it possesses, besides, considerable political interest. Major Waddell's book gives a clear and very readable account of this part of the great Himalayan system, and if he has struck out no new or very original line of his own, he has at least made a pleasant study of a subject which can never lack interest so long as the love of mountaineering is inherent in Englishmen. Sikhim comprises the upper basin of the Teesta river, the headwaters of which rise near the northern passes to Tibet and Lhasa, which latter place is much more readily accessible from Sikhim than from any other part of our frontier. It is this which gives Sikhim a certain political, if not strategical, value. On its west is the gigantic chain of mountains culminating in Kanchenjunga, a spur from the main Himalayan axis, which separates Sikhim from Nepal. On the east another long southern extension from the Central Tibetan plateau shuts off Bhotan; but dovetailed in between Bhotan and Sikhim is a triangular wedge of Tibetan

* 'Deutsch-Ost-Afrika.' Schöneberg-Berlin: Telge. 1899.
† 'L'État Independant du Congo.' Brussels: Falk. 1899.

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